**Nombre\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hora\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Fecha\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**2nd Year 2nd Semester Review**

The best way to prepare is to START EARLY! The final includes vocabulary from Unidad 5 Etapa 3 through Unidad 6 Etapa 2 (blue book) and Unidad1 Etapa 1 through Unidad 2 Etapa 2 (orange book).

**Here are some suggestions that will help you to review:**

* WRITE, WRITE, WRITE –as you study! You will remember it better! Make flashcards to practice the vocabulary and structures.
* Again, make flashcards for vocabulary!
* Do the exercises in this packet. Review the areas that you find difficult.
* Check out a textbook and do exercises from it.
* Go to my website (www.sraprine.wikispaces.com and do on-line games, activities and practice tests on the “enlaces” (links) page).
* Go over the vocabulary on the last page of each chapter.
* Read over and study your notes THOROUGHLY.
* Study with a friend.
* Ask questions in class.
* Come in outside of class for additional help.
* Did I mention it’s really helpful to make flashcards?
* Flashcards

**The test will be in several sections.**

* **Listening**
* **Reading**
* **Structure**
* **Speaking**
* **Writing**
* **Vocabulary**

1. **El Vocabulario:** Study ALL Vocabulary lists! Below is a partial list of the vocab. How many of the words below do you remember? Fill out as many as you can before looking them up.

**5.3 6.1 6.2 1.1**

Oil: Wide: Farm: Plantain:

Carrot: Luxurious: Farmer: Fried Plantains:

Juice (Spain): Old, Ancient: Horse: Red Beans:

Onion: Boss: Hen: Strawberries:

Fish: Journalist: Rooster: Peanut Butter:

Eggs: Interview: Cow: Ice Cream:

Cookie: Firefighter: Bull: Tuna:

Freezer: Simple: Pig: Juice:

Oven: Building: To feed: Painting:

Dishwasher: Accountant: Fence: Fine Arts:

Tasty: Narrow: Countryside: Portrait:

Vegetable: Manager: Scissors: Exhibit**:**

**1.3 2.1 2.2**

Newspaper:brother-in-law: To say good-bye: Yesterday:

Heroine: Nephew: Relatives: Day before yesterday

Rescue: Twin: Toys: Tomorrow:

Headline: Step-father: To tell jokes: The following day:

Thief: To smile: To jump rope: To break:

Journalism: Step-sister: To behave well: Balloons:

Commercial: Aunt: To climb trees: Candles:

News program: To get mad: Great-grandfather: To surprise:

Comic Strip: To fall: Stuffed animal: Decorations:

Television Viewers:

News:

1. **La Gramática:** Study your notes!

**Numbers:**

* Write out the following numbers:

12\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1.500\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

19\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. 943 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

26\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 15. 702\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

100\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 414.444 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

254\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5. 268. 101\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

361\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 85. 515. 313\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* **Superlatives**

Why do we use superlatives? What is their function in language?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Superlatives must agree in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the noun being described

Regulars: Most\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Least\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Irregulars: Best\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Worst\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Oldest\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Youngest\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Translate:

Melissa is the nicest\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

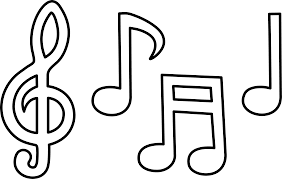
Fernando and Beto are the least hardworking\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Spanish is the most interesting class \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

My mom prepares the tastiest food \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Sara is the oldest in the family \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Final exams are the worst \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Prepositions of Location**  

What are the prepositions of location? Remember the song?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (left), \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (right), \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (in front of), \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (behind).

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (in between), \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (in front), y algunas más.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (next to), \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (near), \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(far).

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (underneath), \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (on top), \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (above),

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (below)…se acaba la rima.

* **Demonstrative Adjectives and Pronouns**

This and These have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, that and those \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the ones with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are far away.

This/These That/Those

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Singular | Masculine | Feminine |
| Plural |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Singular | Masculine | Feminine |
| Plural |  |  |

That/Those (over there) Translate:

1. This class\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. That restaurant \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Those pencils\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Those (over there) students\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. These cookies\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Singular | Masculine | Feminine |
| Plural |  |  |

Don’t forget! When referring to ideas or unidentified things este, eso and aquel become \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* **Ordinal Numbers**

List the ordinal numbers 1-10:

First\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Sixth \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Second\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Seventh \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Third \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Eighth \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Fourth\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Ninth \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Fifth \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Tenth\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\*Remember, with ordinal numbers the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ must match the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\* Remember when primero and tercero come directly before a masculine, singular noun they chance to primer and tercer.

Translate:

Fifth hour class is my favorite. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The first book we read was the best. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

He is the third student. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* **Regular Preterite Verbs-- -ar, -er, and -ir**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

What are the regular endings for –ar verbs in the preterite?

* + - 1. Raquel talked on the phone. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      2. They worked yesterday. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      3. You (sing/fam) cooked. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\*Don’t forget, verbs that end in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have spelling changes in the “yo” form.

car 🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gar 🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ zar 🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. I played the piano. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. I played soccer. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. I ate lunch. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What are the regular endings for –er, -ir verbs in the preterite?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

1. We drank a strawberry milkshake\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. I wrote a letter to my uncle \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. They shared a cookie.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Irregular Preterites**

How many groups of irregular preterites are there? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Label the verb groupings below:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

ir poner hacer decir repetir leer

ser poder querer conducir competir creer

dar tener venir traducir servir oír

ver estar producir pedir

saber traer dormir

andar

1. Mis padres ­­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ que vamos a visitar Buenos Aires en el verano. (decir)
2. Nico y yo ­­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fueron los primeros a llegar. (ser)
3. Joaquín ­­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a la fiesta con sus vecinos. (venir)
4. De repente, tú \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ la verdad. (saber)
5. Yo no te \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .(oír)
6. Paco se \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ en la clase de ciencias. (dormir)

What are the “Zorro Endings?”

*Make the “Z”*

*-ar -er/-ir*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

*é í*

*aste iste*

*ó ió*

*amos imos*

*asteis isteis*

*aron ieron \*what happened to the accent marks?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

Which groups use the Zorro endings?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

J group almost uses the Zorro endings except in which form? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Imperfect

AR VERBS

What are the –AR verb endings in the imperfect?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

1. I was swimming. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. You (sing./fam.)used to cook. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. We were buying. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. You (sing./form.) were showering .

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

–ER & –IR VERBS

What are the –ER & -IR verb endings in the imperfect?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

1. They used to write. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. We were selling. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. I was running. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. You all (plural, fam.) were eating. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* **IRREGULAR IMPERFECT VERBS**

**IR** – to go **SER –** to be

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

**VER –** to see

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

**Preterite v. Imperfect**

**Read this well-known children’s story and decide if you need the imperfect or the preterite form of the verb to complete each sentence.**

**La Caperucita Roja**

Había una vez una niña llamada Caperucita Roja. Ella (1. lived) con su madre en un bosque, no muy lejos de su abuela. Un verano, cuando Caperucita Roja tenía 10 años, hubo un problema: su abuela (2. was ) enferma y necesitaba algo de comer. Caperucita Roja (3. decided) a ir a la casa de su abuela con fruta y pan. Mientras ella (4. was walking) por el bosque, (5. she met) un lobo. El lobo le (6. asked) adónde ella (7. was going) y entonces el lobo fue a la casa de su abuela muy rápidamente, (8. ate) a la abuela y (9. dressed) como ella. Cuando Caperucita Roja (10. arrived), el lobo la (11. ate) también

1. vivía vivió 7. iba fue
2. estaba estuvo 8. Comía comió
3. decidía decidió 9. Se vestía se vistió
4. caminaba caminó 10. Llegaba llegó
5. conocía conoció 11. Comía comió
6. preguntaba preguntó